

Abstract

A process for fractionating water-soluble or water-dispersible amino-containing synthetic polymers having a broad molar mass distribution by ultrafiltration, wherein the polymer solution or dispersion to be fractionated is fed continuously into an ultrafiltration circulation with at least one ultrafiltration unit, and retentate having a narrower molar mass distribution and permeate are discharged continuously, in such a way that the ultrafiltration circulation is essentially in a steady state, the polymers obtainable by this process and their use.

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